

# POISON EXPERTS DEFOG THE MURDER

Mrs. Fleming Indifferent  
While Famous Murders  
Are Recounted.

Her Defence Will Be Concluded  
To-day, Lawyer Brooke  
Promises.

No Surprise Is in Prospect and Miss  
Bliss Will Probably Not  
Take the Stand.

CLAM CHOWDER AND PTOMAINES.

Witnesses Who Think They Were Poisoned  
Not Permitted to Testify—More  
Attacks on Dr. Scheele's  
Analysis.

By Edgar Saltus.

In the trial of Mary Alice Fleming, the case for the defence was practically closed yesterday afternoon. To the Court Mr. Brooke stated that his side would finish at noon to-day, but unless on reconsideration it is thought desirable to further discredit Scheele, it may be assumed that not other witnesses will be called.

It had been the intention of the defence to put the defendant's pretty sister on the stand, but after adjournment yesterday it was said that the idea had been given up. It had also been the intention to show that Mrs. Bliss was an arsenic eater, and that, too, has been abandoned. Yesterday there were a number of people on hand ready to swear to personal experiences in the toxic effects of clam chowder, but those experiences, however interesting, were not admitted, and it was with a block or two of testimony regarding the defendant's property that the case for the defence may be said to have closed.

Apart from those blocks, it was promulgated and blazoned that formed the staples of yesterday's talk. As a result, if the views of such authorities as Professor Witthaus, Dr. Vissman and Professor Chittenden are worth recording, not alone may Mrs. Bliss's death be ascribed as well to ptomaines as to anything else, but there was arsenic in the blameworthy prescribed before she died.

VISSMAN IS POSITIVE.

From the manner in which Dr. O'Sullivan cross-examined Professor Witthaus, you might have thought that his respect for the witness was not very high, and from the tone of Professor Witthaus's replies you would have fancied that Dr. O'Sullivan did not possess his entire esteem; but to one thing you could have sworn—that, jointly and severally, their knowledge of chemistry is unique. No one could be wiser than Professor Witthaus looks; no one could be brighter than Dr. O'Sullivan seems.

Dr. Vissman proved to be as big a card for the defence as Hopper had the day before. To him the appearance of the dead woman did not necessitate arsenic poison; there were other causes to which it was attributed—alcohol, for instance, and water hot or very cold. The cause of death was willing to ascribe to ptomaines, and examination was as profitable as ascribing aims of a statue. Not once did he live in.

Professor Chittenden said that of many samples of blameworthy examined by him in all but one he found arsenic. Under examination he struck to it. Authorities were quoted at him; he stuck to it still. Why shouldn't he? He is an authority himself.

Concerning the blameworthy, Mr. Brooke offered to have the prescription in which it was an ingredient analyzed by the expert for the prosecution, Dr. Henry A. Mott, and abide by the result. In subsequent conversation, Dr. Mott is reported to have said that such analysis would be idle; that the blameworthy was purchased from an agent who imports the European and arsenically contaminated variety. In connection with this it may be of interest to state that Dr. Bullman, who prescribed the blameworthy, and Rawlins, the pharmacist who prepared it, declare that it was taken from a five-pound package purchased from the importers of the South American brand, usually held to be chemically pure.

WHAT DO JURORS THINK?

Summarily, the defence has been that Mrs. Bliss's death is due to ptomaines generated in the chowder; that the arsenic found in her last vomit is traceable to the blameworthy prescribed prior to her death; that the other exhibits were doctored by Scheele, and that the alleged motive has not been shown.

What the effect has been on the jury is problematical. The partisans of the defence contend that they one and all are with them. The partisans of the prosecution admit that the third juror is adverse, and that the second juror, who had been with them, is wavering. The first claim is for the fourth, fifth and seventh jurors; that the fourth, fifth and seventh claim are for the people; that the first, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh are waiting for the rebuttal, and that the twelfth, while certain that Mrs. Bliss died of arsenical poison, is uncertain whether its administration was accidental or designed.

By Monday night these gentlemen will be in a position to express their views for themselves.

PTOMAINES AND ARSENIC.

Witthaus, Vissman and Chittenden Tell What  
They Know of Various Kinds of  
Poison.

The prosecution's cross-examinations are so long that Lawyer Brooke could not have said yesterday that his case would be in by recess hour to-day, had he expected to produce any important witness. According to the District Attorney, it will take but a few hours at the outside to put in the case in rebuttal and Mrs. Fleming's fate ought to be in the hands of the jury by Monday night.

It is easy to foreshadow the argument. The defence, harping on Scheele, will insist that with him discredited there remains not a single fact against Mrs. Fleming. They will argue to the jury that they have proved that he handled every exhibit in the case, and that, therefore, he had ample opportunity to doctor the exhibits analyzed by other chemists, as well as those which passed through only his hands. For the rest, they will dwell on the unlikelihood of a daughter murdering her mother, the unlikelihood of her sending a poisoned potion by her own child, the unlikelihood of her leaving the traces of her crime around where they could be found, and various other unlikelihoods, coupled with a strong appeal for mercy and the benefit of the chance that the prosecution's theory may not be the right one.

The death of Mrs. Bliss will be explained upon the hypothesis that it was the result of some simple disease, probably Bright's disease, with a side throw at the possibility of suicide or unintentional poisoning.

The prosecution's contention will be that several of the exhibits never reached Scheele's hands at all—and here is where some of the evidence in rebuttal will come in. They will argue to the jury that Scheele, whatever his lapses from the line of good taste and judgment, told the truth in regard to his analysis, and that, moreover, even without Dr. Scheele's testimony, there is a perfect chain of circumstantial evidence that admits of no explanation or interpretation, except that Mrs. Fleming did send poisoned food to her mother on August 30, and that death resulted from that and nothing else.

Yesterday's testimony was nearly all of experts. The principal thing to be claimed from their evidence is that the symptoms noted by the doctor who attended Mrs. Bliss might have been caused by something other than poisoning, and that Dr. Scheele's result can not be accurate or scientific. The prosecution's efforts of the day were principally devoted to showing that the symptoms which the defence contended might have been those of Bright's disease, cholera morbus or something else, were the actual symptoms of arsenic poisoning and that the presence of the poison in the body of the dead woman was conclusive proof that that was the correct diagnosis.

MRS. FLEMING INDIFFERENT.

Mrs. Fleming appears entirely indifferent to the approaching end of the trial and the period of her suspension that will come when the jury deliberates on its verdict. She was as merry as a grasshopper yesterday, and secured as much amusement from the

duels between the lawyers and the fights over strange-sounding chemical compounds as anybody in the court room.

Dr. O'Sullivan wasted no time, but jumped right into the thick of the technicalities and nomenclature of analytical chemistry. Professor Witthaus passed a very creditable examination in chemistry. Dr. O'Sullivan asked Professor Witthaus a handful of blank paper, and had him doing sums in atomic weight.

"What is the accurate atomic weight of arsenic?" asked the lawyer doctor, after Witthaus had held forth on the accuracy of published chemical works.

"Well, is there any published work in English that will help you?" persisted Dr. O'Sullivan, who got them all here, and the heaps and rows of solid sombre literature embraced in his comprehensive wave of the hand, looked like a forest.

"I want to show," said Dr. O'Sullivan, "that this witness who criticised an expert for the prosecution, because he uses arsenic in his analysis, is himself using a case of arsenic, Doctor?" was the next question.

"Do you consider iron an antidote for arsenic outside the laboratory?"

"Have you ever used it, or known it to be used?"

"Oh, but I know its properties,"

Oxidized, suboxides, arsenates, sulphides, hydrates—chemical terms were bandied about as freely as insults and sarcasm. The jury paid attention to the examination of the experts they know a whole lot about poisoning by arsenic. Under guidance of the "silent lawyer" of the defence, "its enterprising and we're all interested in romantic history of the dark ages, but"

"Is there any exhibit here that Dr. Scheele or Dr. Mott has handled about which you have the least doubt—I mean as to its being what they say it is? If you have made you a fortune on poisoning, take any or all of them and make such experiments as will satisfy you," said Dr. O'Sullivan, conducting his examination.

"No time," said Dr. Witthaus, coldly.

Dr. William Vissman, tall, spectacled, with a white beard, and an air of authority of a whole lot on tubercular germs and diphtheria anti-toxin, took the chair. He had also seen plenty of arsenic. Mr. Brooke put his hypothetical question embodying the symptoms and treatment of Mrs. Bliss, and Dr. Vissman, who would you say was the cause of death?

"Heart failure, you might say."

"Superiority by the condition you have described?"

"Yes, sir."

The indignant condition of the stomach, the expert said, was not necessarily the cause of it, and it is a common condition in Bright's disease. "Almost all valvular diseases of the heart," he said, "are attended by indigestion, and various other things bring about a congestion of the stomach," was one of the doctor's shots.

"The ptomaines formed in clams, doctor?"

"Are they destroyed by boiling?"

"Yes, sir."

"If you kept the clam chowder apart from the air it would remain sterile, but if you poured it into a vessel that had been rinsed out with water, or poured it out with an ordinary cloth the ptomaines would form again."

erated in clam chowder carried in a tin pail wrapped up in paper and carried ten blocks on a warm day."

"What kind of bacteria was in the paper?"

"I don't know. May be choleric germs of Lophocytic genus would be possible."

"If arsenic was in the clam chowder, would any ptomaines form?"

"It depends in what form the arsenic was?"

"How many grains of arsenic would be contained in a teaspoonful of common white commercial arsenic?"

"I don't know," said the expert.

"A hundred and fifty grains?"

"After an hour or so of this, the Doctor said he had induced symptoms of acute arsenical poisoning to observe the symptoms."

"Where did you indulge in that harmless diversion?" asked O'Sullivan.

"The New York Policlinic," said the witness, coldly.

"How would you distinguish between vomiting produced by arsenic poison and that produced by hot water as a stomach?"

"I don't know," said the expert, after long thought.

"If you knew there was arsenic found in the stomach, and in the contents of it would it aid you in determining whether the vomiting was caused by arsenic or hot water?"

"Well, I would know the arsenic was there," said the expert, after long thought.

KIND TO HIS PROFESSOR.

Professor Russell Chittenden, physiological chemist and professor at Yale, came to the stand. As soon as Mr. Brooke began questioning him, Dr. O'Sullivan rose and with his best bow, said: "In the case of this gentleman we are willing to admit he is an eminent chemist and his examination can be shortened by the elimination of the questions as to qualification."

Dr. O'Sullivan is supposed to be one of the professor's star pupils.

Professor Chittenden, as a starter, said it could be impossible to divide a sample as exactly as Dr. Scheele said the stomach of Mrs. Bliss was divided. He also said that in quantitative analysis it was practically impossible to figure beyond the fourth decimal. Scheele's results were carried out to the sixth and eighth places.

The witness added that an adequate and complete analysis of a stomach could not be made in three days. In his judgment it would require three or four weeks.

Dr. O'Sullivan began the cross-examination by questioning the expert about tartar emetic and its elements.

"If, after isolating the antimony, the chemist finds there is still present potassium and tartaric acid, is it unusual for the chemist to calculate the antimony as tartaric emetic?"

It took a dozen questions to get the expert to admit that he had so calculated in other cases.

Mrs. Mary Kelly, in a white shirt waist and velvet skirt, said she was a customer of the White House.

"Were you recently very ill from partaking of clam chowder?" asked Brooke.

"No," she replied, "I was not."

"I have several witnesses of this character," said the expert, "I like to state my reasons for asking them."

"I guess we all understand Mr. Brooke," said the Recorder.

George Ramsey, manager of a Brooklyn drug manufacturing company, came on the stand with samples of arsenic wafers. Mr. Brooke offered the wafers in evidence. He proposed to show that Mrs. Bliss had been in the habit of eating these things for years. Mr. McIntyre objected, and the Recorder ruled the wafers out.

MAY CONCLUDE TO-DAY.

George S. Wilks, an old lawyer, white-whiskered and dignified, was Mrs. Fleming's attorney in 1887, when she brought suit to get her father's estate out of the hands of the City Chamberlain. His testimony was that Mrs. Bliss was with the defendant in her desire to get hold of the money, and did not in any way oppose Mrs. Fleming.

McIntyre asked Wilks if he had not agreed to take a contingent fee in the event of his reaching a fund in his hands for the City Chamberlain for Mrs. Fleming.

"I object to answering that question. It was a confidential matter between attorney and client, my own business," said the old lawyer.

Mr. Brooke promptly came in with a similar objection, but it was overruled, and the witness answered in the affirmative.

"Was that petition denied?"

"Yes," said the expert.



AUGUST BELMONT.



SENATE BOND COMMITTEE AND THE WITNESSES WHO APPEARED.



WILLIAM GRAVES, SENATOR HARRIS, SENATOR WALTHAM, SENATOR VEST.

## BOUGHT THOSE BONDS AS A PUBLIC DUTY.

Mr. Belmont Says He and His  
Syndicate Sought the Na-  
tion's Good; Not Gain.

Francis Lynde Stetson, Too, Was  
Patriotic When He Drew  
Up the Contract.

GRAVES TELLS HIS GRIEVANCE.

Secretary Carlisle Did Not Give Him an  
Opportunity to Put Up His Gold.

First Hearing by the Sen-  
ate Sub-Committee.

August Belmont, Francis Lynde Stetson and William Graves appeared at the Hoffman House yesterday before the sub-committee of the Senate Committee of Finance, appointed by a resolution of May 7 to investigate the sales of bonds of the United States, made in 1894, 1895 and 1896.

The sub-committee consists of Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee; George G. Vest, of Missouri; Edward C. Waltham, of Mississippi; John P. Jones, of Nevada; and O. H. Platt, of Connecticut. They have examined, in Washington, Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, and the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, William Edmond Curtis.

August Belmont related the circumstances of his visits to the Secretary of the Treasury in Washington, but refused to tell what persons were interested with him in his so-called syndicate, gave details of the transactions which are of public record, but refused to tell private details; told the prices paid for the bonds bought by him, but remained silent on the subject of the prices at which they were bought from him by others, and declined to tell who these others were. He refused also to give a copy of a letter written by him to Mr. Carlisle on the perils financial condition which made a sale of bonds imperative.

Senator Jones and Mr. Belmont had an instructive conversation for a while. The Senator said: "If I have a note of a bank that fails, I don't lock it up. I take no more trouble." Mr. Belmont replied: "A bank fails—not a government; although a government may fail to meet certain obligations in the terms which it has promised."

Senator Jones argued, and Mr. Belmont said: "I am sorry that this is sophistry," but he was anxious that this should not go into the record, and, of course, it did not.

Mr. Belmont said that he was actuated by a sense of duty, of patriotic sentiment, rather than by a desire to buy bonds, in his visit to Washington. Senator Vest, with a look of surprise, made Mr. Belmont repeat this. He repeated it, with a gently bored expression in his half-closed eyes.

Francis Lynde Stetson, the next witness, who had not seen Mr. Belmont for more than a year, expressed the same patriotic sentiment, and Senator Vest's surprised interest returned.

Mr. Stetson testified that he had been Mr. Morgan's counsel since 1887; that he went to Washington with Mr. Morgan on February 4; that he called at the White House to see Mr. Cleveland, his former law partner, who was ill and could not receive him; and that from the White House he went to the Arlington Hotel. Then he detailed the terms of the contract between the Secretary of the Treasury and August Belmont & Co., and

J. P. Morgan & Co. in accordance with section 3,700 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, stopping his dictation at the cautious which he left to the contracting parties to settle.

William Graves, slight, dark, with bristling gray mustache, said: "My charge against the Secretary of the Treasury is that he has consigned property of myself and associates, and given it to others of his choice, without any compensation to me."

Mr. Graves said that he was entitled to \$4,500,000 of the issue of \$100,000,000 bonds of 1896, for which he made a bid which was accepted. He explained that the notice of allotment was not mailed to his address, and was detained at the New York Post Office for lack of office direction. He applied for an extension of time to make good his bid by a deposit at the Treasury, which was refused, and he telegraphed to the Secretary of the Treasury that he was ready to deposit the gold in the Sub-Treasury of New York on the last day fixed by the regulation. The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury replied to him: "Bonds are issued only upon receipt at this office of the original certificate representing payment thereof."

Senator Harris asked, "Was not your

ability to pay for the bonds, Feb. 15, the true test of your responsibility?"

Mr. Graves said that Feb. 15, his bankers, whose financial ability was unquestioned, were prepared to pay. "Did they tender the gold at the Sub-Treasury?" The witnesses he named are to be subpoenaed by the committee, which adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

BRITANNIA FIRST AGAIN.

She Led All the Way and Saved Her Time  
Allowance—Niagara Was Badly  
Beaten.

Queenstown, June 18.—The races of the Royal Cork Yacht Club regatta to-day were sailed in bright sunshine and under a strong southerly breeze. The yachts carried jibheaded topsails and whole mainsails.

The big boats started at 11:15 a. m. The course was from the Spit Lightship to Poorhead, thence to and around Daunt's Rock lightship and back home, three times round, finishing in the harbor, fifty miles. The prizes were £50 and £50. The Britannia led on the Alisa's weather and the Satanita was six lengths astern.

The yachts finished the first round as follows: Britannia, 12:58:05; Alisa, 12:59:00; Satanita, 12:59:47.

The boats finished the second round in the order: Britannia, 2:33:13; Alisa, 2:33:38; Satanita, 2:34:48.

The Britannia won. The Alisa was second, and the Satanita third. The time of finishing was: Britannia, 4:25:00; Alisa, 4:30:00; Satanita, 4:30:53.

A match race for £50 between the Isolda and the Niagara was sailed under the same conditions as those which governed the unsuccessful race between the two boats yesterday, when the Niagara won on time allowance because of an accident to the Isolda. The course was twenty-eight and a half miles. The Isolda gave the Niagara fifteen minutes and beat her badly.

DROWNED AND WAVE-TOSSED.

Body of a Well-Dressed Man Recovered.  
Gold in His Pockets.

One of the watchmen on Ellis Island saw the body of a man floating near the Island pier yesterday afternoon and notified the harbor police. When the body was taken out of the water it proved to be that of a middle-aged and fairly well dressed man.

In the pockets were found \$135 in American gold, five English sovereigns, half a dozen foreign coins of small value and a Wells-Fargo draft for \$1,000, made out in the name of Fargate Gallagher. The draft was dated San Francisco, May 27, numbered 79,874 and made payable at the New York office of the company, No. 69 Broadway.

The body was so badly decomposed that the features of the face were completely obliterated. In the back of the head was a deep cut, made evidently by a blow from the blade of a propeller. The only articles found on the clothing, in addition to those mentioned, were an Erie Railroad baggage check, a counterfeit "short-trip slip" over the Burlington Road and a bone-headed pocketknife.

The body was taken to Pier A by the harbor police and later in the day sent to the Morgue. The police believe that the man was an emigrant on his way home from the Pacific slope, who had the ill luck to tumble from one of the downtown piers. There was nothing to indicate foul play.

Gift from Colonel Fellows.

It was announced yesterday that District Attorney John R. Fellows had presented \$5,000 to the Notre Dame University for the purpose of establishing scholarships. The university conferred the degree of LL. D. on Colonel Fellows a year ago, and although he is not a Catholic, he has a great regard for the university. This is the first gift of that kind that this institution has ever received, and it is expected that the colonel's example will be followed by several others.

# FEAR OF THE DEVIL STARTS A PAUC.

School Child Cries "I See  
Him!" and Then a Mad  
Rush Follows.

Parents and Friends of the Chil-  
dren Try to Break in the  
Barred Doors.

Police Reserves Are Called Out and  
One Ignorant Alarmist Is  
Arrested.

SUPERSTITION HAS BEEN FOSTERED.

School Is at the Corner of Rivington and  
Ridge Streets and the Old Play-  
ground Used to Be a De-  
serted Graveyard.

Among the children of School No. 4, at  
Rivington and Ridge streets, there has

been for a month a superstition, fostered by parents and uncured by teachers, that the devil haunts the building. When the janitor moved out the other day, as was required by the new law that forbids janitors from living in school buildings, the children told each other in whispers that he had been driven away because the evil one tramped furiously up and down the stairways at night.

As the little ones talked to each other they would grow pale with fear, and when they told their parents their tales, they were warned that they must be good, or the man with the horns and the hoofs would get them. Gradually in their young minds there were formed pictures of a terrible monster.

It therefore happened that when during the noon recess yesterday a little girl of eight years cried: "I see him; there's the devil," her 400 playmates ran about frantically in wild panic.

On the street the cry was taken up that in School No. 4 the devil had appeared. The building is surrounded by high tenements, and down every stairway frightened parents and their elder sons and daughters rushed for the street, and then for the schoolhouse. Some of them feared their clamoring children behind the barred doors of the building might have been trampled upon or injured in the rush. Others, as superstitious as the children themselves, talked in East Side jargon of the evil one, and insisted, then demanded, that they see their entrance. Finally they tried to force in.

POLICE FIGHTING SUPERSTITION.

The reserves of the Delancey Street Station rushed down the street and drove back the mob, but neither clubs nor words could allay the turmoil. Men and women became frenzied in the excitement and lost their heads entirely. Finally some one in the crowd yelled:

"There's the devil on the roof. I see him!"

A man who raised the cry was arrested and gave his name as Isadore Getz, of No. 86 Ridge street. He was hustled to the police station, and was half way around the block before his dupes turned their eyes from the coping.

Inside the school building the seventeen teachers were trying their best to control the excited children, and were looking after the injuries of a half dozen knocked down in the rush. Everything was done under the direction of the principals, Emily White, who has devoted days to teaching her charges the fire drill, and who found it useful in restoring order. She discovered that the panic had been started by a little girl on the Rivington street side of the building, who had been frightened by the ground floor of the building and is a room seventy-five feet long by thirty wide. From it is an L extending to Ridge street, and the boys' playground is directly on Rivington street, and is separated from that of the girls' partly by a partition of wire netting.

According to Mrs. White there were four hundred girls, ranging from six to twelve years in the room at the time the cry was raised. It was a few minutes before the L creaked bell was to be rung that the panic broke out. The children ran madly toward the courtyard, toward the back of the building, toward the playground, toward the playground, and their cries could be heard a block away.

GOOD WORK OF THE TEACHERS.

The janitor, Philip Schumpbach, closed the door as quickly as he could, and the teachers, with Principal Douglas Friebee, from the boys' department, succeeded in quelling the turmoil in a few minutes.

After it was over it was found that Rosie Karmahol, of No. 108 Ridge street; Annie L. White, of No. 108 Ridge street; and 116 Ridge street; Mary Hendis and Rosie Galt had been cut or slightly bruised in the rush. Beulah Salzman, ten years old, of No. 116 Ridge street, was also hurt, through the door before it was closed, was run over by a wagon as she dashed in front of the door.

As the children were rushed toward the playground, they were met by the police, who were stationed at the corner of Rivington and Ridge streets, and they rolled and tumbled over each other in the frantic rush, and their cries could be heard a block away.

There is such talk among the children of the school that the devil is in the building, that the police believe that they have tried to check it, but the parents have helped it on.

The police stated that for several weeks there has been talk about a devil among the Polish of the East Side. Superstition has been bred among the children, too, by the fact that three years ago the old cemetery of the Seventh Day Baptists, on First street, between First and Second avenues, was taken as a playground for the children of Gramercy School No. 12. The bones not claimed by friends of those buried were stored in a vault, and ever since the children have talked of ghosts in the playground.

Getz was arraigned before Magistrate Mott in Essex Market Court late in the afternoon, and was fined \$5. He said he was a truckman, and had called out that the devil was on the roof simply for fun.

# IF AFTER A YEAR THEY LOVE, THEY WED.

Vanderbilt and Wilson Fam-  
ilies Said to Have Agreed  
on This.

Youth of Bridegroom the Sole  
Cause of Objection at  
This Time.

Yesterday's Wedding Were Sent  
to the Hospitals.

CORNELIUS, JR., STILL IN THE HOUSE.

Several Guests from Newport Arrived in the  
City Yesterday Ignorant of the Fact  
That the Wedding Had  
Been Postponed.

The condition of young Cornelius Vander-  
bilt's health was not bulletined yesterday  
at the family residence, on Fifty-seventh  
street, nor at the home of Dr. Draper, his  
attending physician. The only information  
given out on the subject during the day  
came from R. T. Wilson, who sent word  
in response to inquiries at his residence  
last night, that the young man's condition  
was "the same as yesterday." Yesterday's  
bulletin in the possession of the Wilson  
house was that Mr. Vanderbilt was seriously ill.

Miss Wilson, whose marriage set for  
yesterday was so abruptly postponed, sent  
an order to Florist Hodgson early in the  
morning for the distribution of all the  
flowers intended for use at the wedding,  
among the various hospitals of the city.

There were, according to the estimates,  
over \$10,000 worth of flowers, principally  
lilies of the valley, roses and orchids—all  
fresh and in good condition. Miss Wilson  
did not name the hospitals to which the  
flowers were to be sent. She requested the  
florist to deliver the flowers where they  
were most needed among the hospital sick,  
without restriction or suggestion. Light  
wagons piled the streets throughout the  
day, bearing the floral donations all over  
the city, and before night many a weary  
invalid was in possession of bouquets such  
as are seldom seen within hospital walls.

To the sufferers in the hospital the donor  
was unknown. Miss Wilson velle her char-  
ity under the cloak of secrecy. The pack-  
ages were unmarked, except by the flor-  
ist's advertisement.

HOSPITAL INVALIDS PROFIT.

There was no discrimination between  
the hospitals. Thirty were selected, and  
all were served alike in the distribution.  
Early in the morning Bellevue Hospital,  
Roosevelt Hospital, the Ophthalmic Insti-  
tute, Hahnemann Hospital and others near  
the florist's establishment, were presented  
with their quota. Later in the day the  
other hospitals were remembered.

Several out of town society people who  
had received invitations to the wedding  
got their first news of its postponement  
from the newspapers. The notice of pos-  
tponement sent early Wednesday morning  
through the mails by the Wilson family  
had not reached them.

The large contingent of Newport friends  
was